

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9422
G8F322

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Marketing Services
150 Broadway
New York, 7, New York

cap. 2

January 5, 1945

TO: Farm Directors

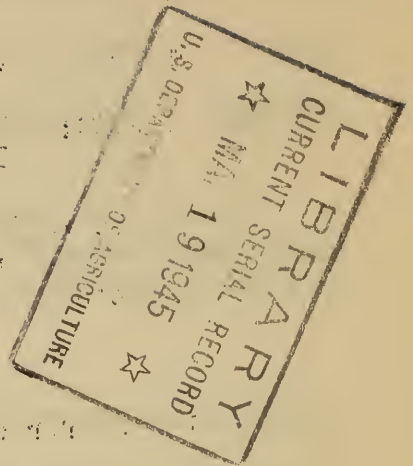
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*

SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

This is the ninth report on "Feed Supplies". This report will be of particular interest to dairymen and poultrymen, and also reports on the effects of the cold weather on "Feed Supplies".

.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

Demand for commercial feedstuffs increased sharply during the week that ended on January 2nd so the reports to the War Food Administration show. This increase was the result of colder weather. At the same time there was a decrease in the amounts of millfeeds manufactured. Of course this decrease is due to the holiday season. The result of the increased demand and of the decreased manufacture is that more reserves have been used. As reserves have been used, of course, demand is increased to replace the reserves. For dairymen, the butterfat-feed ratios were slightly less favorable during the month of December than they were in November. One pound of butterfat would purchase 26.2 pounds at wholesale of feed in December or one and one-tenth pound less feed than in November. Butterfat prices were higher in December as compared with November but not enough higher to compensate for the advance in feed prices. The poultrymen found that there was little or no change in their egg-feed ratios. A dozen eggs in both December and November would buy about 17.9 pounds of feed. Both cottonseed and linseed meals were scarce but there was about enough soybean meal to make up for them. Demand exceeded the supply of other by-product feeds with most of the production of the mills going to fill future delivery orders.



1.942 2
G 8 F 322

Cap. 2

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
150 Broadway
New York, 7, New York

January 12, 1945

TO: Farm Directors
FROM: Donald G. Lerch
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

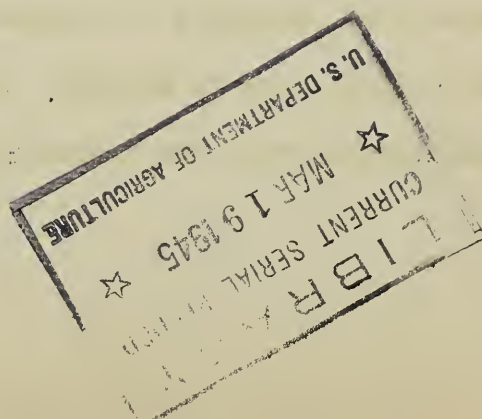
.....FEED SUPPLIES.....

There is a contrast between the feed market at Buffalo this last week and the general feedstuffs situation the country over. That is the observation of the War Food Administration.

The national production of wheat by-product feeds increased but demand increased faster than production. Same thing could be said of oilseed meals.

Contrast situation at Buffalo where there were less wheat by-products and oilmeals because a heavy snow storm cut down production. Figures show that at Kansas City wheat millfeed production was about 74 percent of capacity while at Buffalo wheat millfeed production was only 50 percent of capacity.

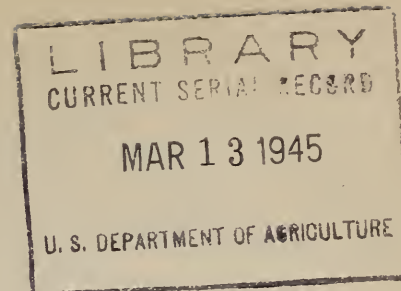
Report further shows that shipments of oilseed meals into Northeast will run about 56 thousand tons in January. That is more than shipments in recent months but a few thousand tons less than last year.



1.9422
G8F322

Copy 2

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
150 Broadway
New York, 7, New York



January 19, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors
FROM: Donald G. Lerch *Don Lerch*
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".

....FEED SUPPLIES....

The by-products feed situation over the country is a little tighter this week than last in the estimation of the specialists of the War Food Administration. The production of wheat millfeeds increased during the week, but the demand increased faster than production. In some cases it was reported that shipments were curtailed because freight cars could not be obtained.

Out of the total of something over 5 million 500 thousand tons of oilseed meals distributed last year, the North Atlantic States, which include all of New England plus New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, got over 7 hundred and 30 thousand tons. The South-Central States got the bulk of the cottonseed oilmeal which amounted to a little more than a million 400 thousand tons. The North-Central and the West-Central regions which make up most of what is commonly called the Middle West got the bulk of the soybean meal, two million 275 thousand tons. The South Atlantic got about 525 thousand tons and the Western region a little more than 550 thousand tons.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

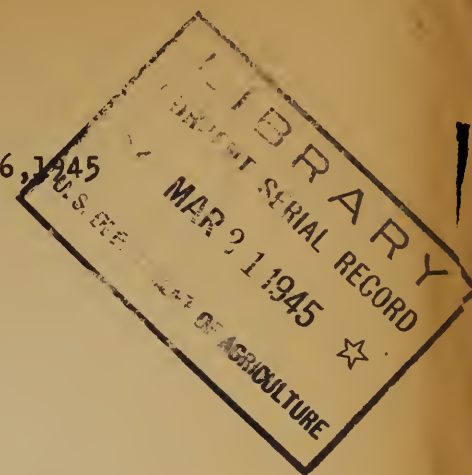
6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom.

1.9422
G8F322

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
150 B'way
New York, 7, New York

January 26, 1945

TO: Farm Program Directors
FROM: Donald G. Lerch
SUBJECT: Weekly report on "Feed Supplies".



...FEED SUPPLIES...

The by-products food situation is tighter this week than last according to the reports that have come to the War Food Administration. With wheat feeds, production was up from last week, but so was demand. With oilseed meals, practically the entire production was going out on orders that had been placed previously. Some of those orders had to be reduced. The supply of cars was short at Buffalo. The result was the flour mills were operating at about 50 percent of capacity. Different parts of the United States competed for the feeds that are produced. The area that can and will pay the highest price for the feed usually gets it. The Eastern feed user, is therefore, interested in what the Middle West can pay for feed. What a feeder can pay for feed depends on what he will get for his product, whether it is hogs, or cattle, or lambs, in relation to the price of the feed. That relation is often expressed in index numbers. The hog-corn index which indicates the number of bushels of grain which 100 pounds of live hogs will buy is called the hog-corn ratio. In the first three weeks for January this year 100 pounds of hog would buy 12.8 bushels of corn. A year ago it would buy only 11.9 bushels. This month the 100 pounds of hog would buy 738 pounds of middlings. Last year it would buy only ~~690~~ 690 pounds. This month, 100 pounds of good steers will buy 13.4 bushels of corn whereas last year it would have bought half a bushel less. The 100 pounds of steer will buy 19 bushels of oats this month compared with 18. Likewise the hundred-weight of steer would pay for 566 pounds of cottonseed meal this January but last year it would have paid for only 548 pounds.

